Wilson's important contribution to the political listory of the United States is devoted extends from the admission of Florida in 1845 to the election of President Lincoln in 1860. During this epoch of teen years the events which culminated in the Rebellion were in the process of rapid development, presenting scenes of mingled terror and hope that are described by the author with impressive dramatic effect, in spite of the calmness of his judgments and the modest reticence of his manner. Although he was a prominent actor in the movements which he relates, inspired with a profound conviction of the justness of his cause and devoted to its interests with an earnestness that could brook no measures of compromise, he writes with a singular freedom from passion, and evidently sims at accuracy of statement rather than intensity

of expression. Mr. Wilson commences his narrative from the acmisition of Texas, in which the principle was distinetly proclaimed that slavery had become a national interest. From this point the slave power grew more aggressive and virulent. Everything was made to yield to the exigencies of the system. In the debate on the admission of Florida, the most revolutionary sentiments were avowed. The feeling of loyalty to the country was overshadowed by the suggestions of treason. Even then the Rebellion was but a question of time. The death of John Quincy Adams in the Winter of 1848 gives occasion to the author for a highly discriminating view of the services of that venerable statesman to the anti-

to the author for a highly discriminating view of the services of that venerable statesman to the antislavery cause.

Though Mr. Adams was distinguished above all others in his earnest, persistent, and finally triumphant vindication of the right of petition and freedom of speech, he was not, at least until near the close of life, in hearty accord with Abolitonists, with whom he never affiliated, from whom he often received severe criticisms and censures, and to whom he sometimes applied words indicating little confidence in their plans, if in their purposes, of action. Yet he was a trusted leader in their great fight for freedom of speech, while it was his voice that first enunciated the doctrine—novel to all, and greatly distasteful to siaveholders—of the right of the Government, under the war power, to emancipate the slaves; the very right on which President Lincoin based the Proclamation of Emancipation.

As, however, he drew near the close of life, his views changed. If his abhorrence of slavery did not increase, has anxiety for the future of his country deepened, and he became more and more cognizant of the machinations of those who seemed determined either to make the Government entirely subservient to the behests of the slave power or to destroy it. His long participation in public affairs, his intimate relations with public men, his protracted observation of statesmen and their measures, his consummate knowledge of the schemings and the indirect purposes of too many, who, with fair professions, sought merely to promote their own personal and partisan ends, protected him from what deceived others, and prepared him to interpret both the utterances and the silences of those who spoke as loudly and as intelligibly in his ear by the latter as by the former. John Minor Botts, in his history of the rise, progress, and disastrous failure of the great Rebelhon, states that the acquisition of Texas was mainly sought to extend and perpetuate Slavery made Mr. Adams an Abolitionist. Mr. Botts gives the substance of Nor did Mr. Adams express his convictions in equiv-

ocal words. He publicly denounced the existence of clavery as a moral pestilence which preyed upon the human race, and the "great evil now suffered by the race of men." He had witnessed the increasing success of the slave power for many years. But his deep sense of its atrocities made him hopeful of its speedy downfall. In this he betrayed a deeper insight into the workings of the system than was possessed by the more vehement reformers who re proached him for his lack of zeal and cooperation. The accession of Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase to the Senate soon after the death of John Quincy Adams served, to a certain extent, to supply the vacancy occasioned by his loss. "Both were deeply inspired by the spirit of freedom, and had labored earnestly in its behalf. Both were men of large capacity, superior culture, laudable ambition, and tireless industry; and their entrance upon this new and slavery men of the nation with high and exciting hopes that they would prove worthy champions of a noble cause. Nor were these hopes doomed to disappointment.

The course of Mr. Webster in connection with the compromise measures of 1850 is related with great completeness of detail, and with remarkable tenderness to the memory of the ambitious Massachusetts Benator. His virtues are exhibited in a resplendent light, and the softest mantle of charity is drawn over his conspicuous faults.

After an eloquent portrayal of the evils of disunion, the

light, and the softest mantle of charity is drawn over his conspicuous faults.

After an eloquent portrayal of the evils of disunion, the impossibility of peaceful secession, and the fearful responsibility resting upon Congress to avert such a calamity, with an expression of his willingness to purchase, at a fair price, a portion of Northern Texas for the organization of a free State, and to vote for an appropriation for the colonization of free persons of color, he closed with one of his grand perorations, respiculent with both thought and diction. It was a speech of masterly power: and if fell heavily on the friends of truth, justice, and freedom, then battling against fearful odds for their maintenance and supremacy. Disappointed and grieved by his sudden defection, thousands who had loved, honored, and followed him as a trusted leader, now with indignant hearts left him in the hands of his newfound friends, who had won to the service of the Slavo Power his great name, his exalted position and rare gittis of eloquence—afterward to be ungratefully repaid with neglect and forgetfulness.

In estimating the causes of this sudden and disastrons change in his course, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Webster was among the recognized aspirants for the Presidency. His commanding talents and large public service justified both the desire and the hope that the country would deem him worthy of that elevation. It is known, too, that he had felt keenly his failure to secure the nomination of 18ts. He had also the growing conviction, as he mourafully expressed it, that there was "no North," and that the South alone was in exarcest. At his time of life, too, he might naturally expect that the coming election would afford him his last chance. In this state of mind, the flattering assurances of Southeen men exerted an undue influence, and persuaded him to enter upon a path in a direction contrary to all the teachings and practices of his previous life. Reconciling him further to this change were his apprehensions of the disa

In the chapter devoted to the Lincoln and Douglas debate, Mr. Wilson presents an admirable sketch of the position and checacter of the two great political rivals, with specimens of the peculiar doquence of

cach of those effective popular orators.

The defection of Mr. Douglas on the Lecompton issue produced a profound impression. It became an important fact in those political complications and that general break-up it heraided, and of which it was a signal example. The prominent part he had taken in the strife, his undoubted ability, his influence with the party, his past unquestioning adhesion to Southern interests, and his uncompromising governments of all who refused the same, especially of those who based their refusal on consolections scruples, all pointed to him as, of all others, the one to lead the hemocratic hosts, as unbinshingly, and without concesiment, they were lighting the battles of the Slave Fower. For him to failer then, who had never fattered before, just, too, as the last and flust assentis on the citadel of freedom was to be made, was well calculated to send consternation into the camp where he had hitherto been so potent and his course mend the matter. His plea of consistency and his mode of putting it were more damaging still. each of those effective popular orators.

plea of "popular povereignty," he contended that they could, with no show of reason, support the Lecompton Constitution, which completely ignored such sovereignty by imposing a constitution on a people in the formation of which they had no voice, and to which they were unalterably opposed. And then the well-understood fact that Mr. Douglas hestiated to support this new and advanced position, because he felt that on it he could not carry his State, and that it would imperil his referention to the Senate, was vastly significant. If Mr. Douglas, with his acknowledged influence, could not carry Illinois, with its admitted Southern procivities, on the new issue, the slave propagandists might well tremble for the result in other Northern States where the conditions were less favorable.

The leading traits of Douglas and Lincoln are pre sented in strong contrast in the following para

sented in strong contrast in the following paragraphs.

Both were strong and able men. Each, conscious of his own strength, was perhaps no leas aware of that of the other; and they entered upon the conflict with a purpose that allowed no room for parleying or retreat. Both, too, were representative men,—the one of the old regime that was soon to pass away; the other. If not the coming man, to be the leader of the coming party, which was destined to sweep the country, defeat the Democratic party, and dry up the sources of its long-continued ascendency. Like David and Golinh, who, while their respective hosts were confronting each other on the opposite sides of the valley of Einh, went forth to single combat, they for the time being were the champions of the forces of freedom and slavery, gathering for the mighty straggle that was to convulse the country and involve the nation in a long and bloody war. While Mr. Douglas so far defied the armics of the living God as to ignore entirely the moral character of slavery, osientationsly and in almost every conceivable form expressing his indifference whether it was "voted up or voted down," Mr. Lincoln made every where prominent his condemnation of the system, because it was wrong, a sin against both God and man. The former, representing the brute force of the nation, proclaumed as the only criterion of his closen policy what the popular voice Indorsed; the other, relying estensibly at least on the righteonases of his cause, proclaimed the great doctrines of human rights, and appealed to the moral convictions of the most of any advantage their position afforded them. Mr. Douglas, in his determination to champion the slaveholding interest and retain his hold upon the slaveholding voice, knew that he was putting at hazard his Northern support and going counter to the most convictions and traditional principles of the Free States. He sought, therefore, to justify his course by openly pandering to the prejudice against color, so strong in lillinois, and by coustantly referr graphs. Mr. Wilson's discussion of the invasion of Virginia

by John Brown is a model of judicial impartiality and fairness. He gives that grim heroic man ample credit for the purity of his intentions and the earnestness of his convictions, though he deplores the shortsightedness and recklessness of his actions. Anti-slavery men generally, he affirms, condemned the invasion, while they mourned over its tragic results. Many, however, believed that his movement compromised legitimate reforms and imperiled a just opposition to Slavery. In this opinion Mr. Wilson concurs, and deprecates the act which brought odium upon anti-slavery organizations, and especially upon the Republican party. He regards John Brown as strictly conscientions and sternly religious. A nice sense of justice was a noble element in his character. But a secret vein of fanaticism fostered the illusion that he was the chosen instrument of the Lord to accomplish the deliverance of the slave. This fact no doubt furnishes the key to his life, and explains many things in his strange career. The ultimate efforts of his rash expedition began to be developed soon after his death, and acted with potent energy on the subsequent war.

acted with potent energy on the subsequent war.

The execution became at once the signal of discussions at home and abroad. Abroad, the utterances were generally of commendation and eulogy. John Brown, if not the canonized saint, was the proclaimed hero of the hour, while America was beid guilty of his murder. "Slaughtered," wrote Victor Hugo, "by the American Republic, the crime assumes the proportions of the nation which commistit." This country, from press, pulpit, and platform, resounded with conflicting discussions. Large meetings were held. Few approved. The great mass condemned.—some, to show their continued featly to the South, affirming, as was done in some Northern assemblages, that slavery was "wise, just, and beneficeut," and stigmatizing anti-slavery men as "drunken muthacers;" and others, to express their confidence in the man, and in the integrity of his purpose, admiration for his herotsm, sympathy for the object he had at heart, but repudiation of his methods, saying with Whittier:

"Perish with him the folls"

That seeks through evil good;
Long live the generous purpose Unchained with human blood!
Not the raid of midnight terror,
But it thought that underlies;
Not the outland a pride of dering, but the outland a strate.

But whatever diversities in judgment or errors of esti-

Not the octian's price of daring.

But whatever diversities in judgment or errors of estimate there may have been, Mr. Philips did not err when, standing by the open grave of John Brown, he said that his words were stronger than his arms, and that, while the echoes of his rifles had died a way among the hills of Virginia, his words were guarded by a million hearts. When, a few months later, the uprising nation sent forth its loyal sons to battle, his brave, humane, and generous utterances were kept in fresh remembrance. The "John Brown Song," extemporized in Boston Harbor, and sung by the "Massachusetts Twelfth," marching up State Street, down Broadway, and in its encampment in Pleasant Valley on the banks of the Potomac, struck responsive chords that vibrated through the land. Regiment after regiment, army after army, caught up the air, and in the camp, on the march, and on the battle-field, brave men associated the body "moidering in the ground" and the soil, still "marching on" of the heroic old man with the sacred idea for which he died and for which they were lighting. The history, of which the author has now com-

pleted so important a portion, gives promise of still greater interest in the narrative of President Lincoln's administration and the events of the civil war. Few writers could have handled the subject with more judgment and ability than are displayed in the composition of the present volume. The Doric simplicity of its style is in admirable keeping with the scenes which it describes. No attempt is made to enhance the interest of the work by splendor of coloring or pomp of words. The writer has evidently pursued his task with a single eye to the expression of truth, with absolute freedom from personal aims, and with no bias from party prejudices. Although his work is intended as a rigid outline of facts, without aim ing at the finish and harmony of a fully rounded picture, it shows nothing of the skeleton-like meagerness of a historical compilation, but has the freshness, if not the vivacity, of an eye-witness relating events in which he took a conspicuous personal part No one can study its pages without increasing both the order and the compass of his knowledge, or without craving the intelligent guidance of the author in

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GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-101 O'CLOCK AND 111 O'CLOCK A. M. U 8 5-20 Coupon, 1865 118 U 8 5-20 Coupon 1865, N 10,000 120 bc. 120 bg 2 000 bc. 120 bg 2 000 12 17 7,500 bc. 117 10,000 11634 U 8 6. Cerracy 10,000 bc. 11634 10,000 bc. 11534 10,000 bc. 11634

FIRST BOARD-101 A. M. Sales of State Bonds-Railroad Bonds-Bank and Rail-road-Express Slocks, &c.

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Brie 4th Mortgage
7,000. 96 152
Cloop Still 400.. be.e. 4014 600...... 4038 100...... 4039 900...... 4038 C C & risk | 60 | 1,000... | 60 | 100... | bc. 77 | 100... | bc. 87 | s | 100.000... | 73 | s | 200... | bc. 32 | s | 32 | s | 32 | s | 33 300.
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NYC & Hudson 100....bc.1004 124 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL. Gold bends
4,000 ... \$176
Western Union Tel
2,000 ... 7534
100 ... 7534
300 ... 7534
500 ... \$3,755
500 ... 7535
500 ... 7535

| Eric Railway | North Western | 2000 | 33.54 | 1000 | 44.54 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 44.56 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 1000 | 34.55 | 100 500. 553 (c)
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GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK P. M.121

U S 5-20 Compon. 1867 20,000 ... bS.121 10,000 ... 1257₆ U S 5-20 Compon. 1868 10,000 ... 1207₆ U S 5-20 Compon. 1868 10,000 ... 1207₆ SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Rail-road—Express Stocks, &c.

SALES FROM 21 O'CLOCK P. M. TO CLOSE OF BUSI-

400. 7634 1.300. 7634 2.200. 7676 2.000. 43 7634 1.000. 7644 Mich Central 20. 7734 Morth-Western 400. 2634 100. 2634 100. 2634 20, 773g Obio & Miss 2614 Corp. 2614 100 2913 100 2913 100 2913 100 2913 100 2913 100 2913 100 2913 100 413 10

MONDAY, June 29-P. M. The week in Wall-st., ontside of the railway and miscellaneous share market, opens dull and tame, and without any other feature. In stocks a very active and extensive business has been transacted. The opening prices were somewhat above those of Saturday's closing; and after a brief downward reaction quotations recovered, and then became, during the forenoon at least, buoyant, advancing sharping the forenoon at least, buoyant, advancing sharp-ly all along the list, owing partly to the covering of the small shorts no doubt, and somewhat to the industriously circulated story that the bull speculators have been very recently rebull speculators have been very recently reenforced by the active co-operation of Com-modore Vanderbilt and Mr. Daniel Drew, two gentlemen who are not very much in the habit of taking pains to tell the street gossips what they are doing; and when Uncle Daniel does "confidentially" inform the street as to what he thinks of the stock market, those who know him most in-timately are very much inclined to "copper" him in their transactions at the Stock Board, as when he thinks aloud that stocks are likely to advance they strongly suspect him of a desire to unload a little Nor'-West or Wabash. The prices were generally highest in the middle of the day, advancing from 1 to 31 per cent above the opening figures, but in the afternoon a selling movement to realize profits, and perhaps to put out more short stocks in some cases, caused a considerable decline. The sales of the day foot up about 320,000 shares, of which 75,600 were Lake Shore, 42,900 Western Union, 42,600 Union Pacific, 38,800 Wabash, 27,400 Pacific Mail, 24,800 Erie, 16,900 St. Paul Common, 16,500 North-West Common, 10,400 Rock Island, 6,500 Central and Hudson, 5,100 Ohio and Mississippi, and 2,100 C., C. and I. C. The advance on the final closing up of the Board, over the prices current at the close on Saturday, was 1 to 1; per cent, as follows: Union Pacific, 1; Central and Hudson, 1; Harlem and Lake Shore, each, 1; Pacific Mail, 1; Hannibal and St. Joseph, Ohio and Mississippi, and Western Union, each, 7; C., C. and I. C., and St. Paul Common, each, 1; Erie and North-West Common, each, 11; Rock Island, 11, and Wabash, 11. The market closed steady at prices considerably below the highest quotations of the day, as will be seen by the following table showing the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of active stocks sold:

N. Y. Central & Hudson. 1804 by Harlem. 1984 c. Eric. 7, 74 by Mansh. 1984 by Walnash. 1984 by Walnash. 1984 by North-Western 1984 by North-Western 1984 by Marshee & S. Paul. 1984 by Milwankee & S. Paul. 1984 by Milwankee & S. Paul. 1984 by Milwankee & St. Pau Pref 594 by Milwankee & S The bids for stocks at the close of the Board were:

The bids for stocks at the close of the Board were:

S.Y. Cen. & H.R. B. 109 & 1009 & Chicago & Asked.

S.Y. Cen. & H.R. B. 109 & 1009 & Chicago & Asked.

S.Y. Cen. & H.R. B. 109 & 1009 & Chicago & Asked.

S.Y. Cen. & H.R. B. 109 & 1009 & Chicago & Chicago & Asked.

Brie R. B. 327 & 33

Brie Pref. 48 & Central Pacific. 72 72 4

Brie R. B. 327 & 33

Brie Pref. 48 & Chicago & The London market closed quiet and firm for consols and American securities, Erie being firm and

rising from 271, to 281. Money in the open market is easy and below the Bank rate, the Bank losing in bullion £74,000. The foreign exchange market was firmer in tone, with the working rates for business being a good demand for bills against remittances of coupons, none of which, it is thought, will be reinvested here. But this had no influence on gold, which was 111 all day against 114 on Saturday. The

Treasury will sell gold as follows during July:

Thursday, July 2. \$1.000,000 | Thursday, July 30. \$1,000,000

Thursday, July 16. 1,000,000 | Total......\$5,000,000

Thursday, July 23. 1,000,000 | Total......\$5,000,000

The rates on gold loans were flat, and for carrying one per cent. The Assistant Treasurer redeemed

\$7,000 in called bonds, and paid out \$5,000 in coin interest. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered: Gold cleared, \$19,012,000; gold balances, \$801,461; currency balances, \$997,307. The quotations for gold were as follows:

The day's business at the U.S. Sub-Treasury included: Gold recepts. ...\$1,376.954 02 | Currency paym'ts.\$1,059.322 15 (fold payments. ... 87,692 46 | Currency balance...52,730,790 34 (fold balance...52,730,730 38 | Currency recepts. 430,932 87 | Gustons. ... 316,000 00

We annex closing quotations for foreign exchange We annex closing quotations for forei,
Prime baskers' sterling bits on 50 dars.
London ... \$37 a.r. \$83 y
Good bankers' do ... \$57 a.r. \$83 y
Frime com. sterning do ... \$58 b.r. \$4.87 y
Paria (bankers' ... \$5.13 a.5. 14 a.
Aniwerp. ... \$5.15 a.5. 15 a.
Switz. ... \$5.15 a.5. 15 a.
Aniwerp. ... \$15 a.
Aniwerp. ... 5.10 #5.111 5.10 #5.104 5.10 #5.104 41% Ø 41% 96% Ø 97 41% Ø 41% 96% Ø 97 72% Ø 72%

Money continues easy on call at 2 and 3 per cent, discounts selling at 5@6. Government bonds have been dull but steady closing on the basis of 1201 to 121 for 5-20s of 1867 We annex the latest quotations:

State bonds were steady on a nominal business The following were the bids:

The following were the bids:

Obered. Asked.

Ark. 74. Ark. C. R. — 15
California 75. — 112 — N.Y.64. G. C. 1887. 110
Connecticn 65. — 103 — N.Y.64. G. C. 1887. 110
Georgia 65. — 75 — N.Y.64. G. C. 1887. 110
Georgia 76. N. B. 99 — N.Y.64. C. 1875. 106
Illinois C. 65. 1877. 100 — N.Y.64. C. 1875. 106
Illinois C. 65. 1877. 100 — N.Y.64. C. 1875. 106
Illinois C. 65. 1877. 100 — N. Car. F. A. 1898. — N. Car. F. A. 1898. — N. Car. F. A. 1898. — N. C. asw das. J. A. J. — Obio 64. 1885. — 100
Louisiana 65. — 29 — Obio 64. 1885. — 100
Louisiana 65. — 29 — Obio 64. 1885. — 100
Louisiana 75. Feni'y 20 — Robe 18. 1885. — 100
Louisiana 77. Feni'y 20 — Robe 18. 1885. — 101
M.O. 65. due in 1875 93 — S. C.A. C. 1893. 174
M.O. 65. due in 1875 93 — N. G. Gue in 1876 93 — N. G. Gue in 1876 93 — N. G. Gue in 1877 97 — N. G. Gue in 1878 93 — N. G. Gue in 1878 93 — N. G. Gue in 1878 93 — N. G. Gue in 1877 97 — N. G. Gue in 1878 93 — N. G. Gue in 1878 94 — N. G. Gue in 187

121

> 140 The Bank Statement compares as follows

former returns: | Tarriar | Teturin | Tetu 1873. Deposits. Loans. Specie. Circulation Leg. Tea.

TABLE of the Average Amount of Loans, Specie, Circula-tion, Deposits, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Sajarday, June 27, 1874.

TOTALS:

TOTALS:
Loans and Dis. \$231,791,590 Legal Tenders. \$62,923,300 Specie. 19,714,300 Deposits. 232,929,200 Circulation. \$26,511,300. The transactions at the Clearing-house for the past-

week compare as follows with those of the previous

Clearings for the week ending June 20. \$401,927,485 87 Clearings for the week ending June 27. 428,251,392 66 Balances for the week ending June 20. 20,256,094 31 Balances for the week ending June 27. 20,136,193 23 The agents in this city of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company give us an encouraging report of the general condition and bustness of the road. The net earnings for the first five months of the year are reported largely in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1873, and stockholders, it is believed, can count with certainty on receiving the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent in September. This information is the more cheering and

some time past regarding railroad interests gener-The coupons of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid at the Metropoli-

gratifying in view of the depressing reports for

tan Bank. The Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, and the Paterson and Ramapoo Railroad Company a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, both payable at the office of the Rogers Locomotive Works,

No. 44 Exchange-place.

The directors of the Spring Mountain Coal Company have declared a dividend of 3i per cent, payable Ang. 1.

The Phenix National Bank has declared a dividend

of 3) per cent, payable July 1.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent; the People's Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 10 per cent; and the

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 5 per cent, payable July L The Philadelphia stock market is steady. Pennsylvania Sixes, 113; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, 191; Reading Railroad, 572; Pennsylvania Railroad,

491; Gold, 111. THE MARKETS.

[Cambilly reported for THE TRIBUNE.] RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.